### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway -VIRGINIES WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, - HAMLEY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowers .- NIGHT DEMOS BOWERY THRATER, Bowery.-Tan Misteron Bough

SARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway -TEIL FUTTION - FULLY CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS, &C. A oil hours BRUSHILDA-GROSS, Afternoon and Evening. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL 514 Broadway.-ETH AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-Ballers PARTORINES, BURLESQUES, &C.-HAUNTED INN. IRVING HALL Inving place -Tue Suprogrammes

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Etmoria:

### TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, September 23, 1863

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

All advertisements, in order to save time an accure proper classification, should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

### ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEERLY HERALD must be hand ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertis serted in the Wester Hanand will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

# THE SITUATION.

With regard to recent movements of Rosecrans army, our correspondent in Washington states that it had been officially ascertained that the Army of the Cumberland had fallen back to Chat tanooga to await the arrival of Burnside's army, which was known to be within thirty miles of that city on Sunday last, and was expected to have formed the junction with Rosecrans vesterday. capital vesterday afternoon, however, state that advices from Chattanooga up to eight o'clock on Sunday evening had been received. and by them it would appear that only two divisions of Rosecrans' army had been pet to flight during the fight of Sunday, although the rebels had attacked the whole force with overwhelming numbers. Out of these two divisions nearly ten thousand men had been rallied and got back into their places, while the remainder of the army had neither given way nor retreated. In stead of being driven, as previously reported, a part of Rosecrans' army was driving the advance of the rebels. During the two days' conflict the fighting had been of the most determined and sanguinary character on both sides.

A fight took place at Tilford in Eastern Tennesce, on the 9th inst., and after a short resistance the garrison, consisting of three hundred men, surrendered to the rebels. The principal reason why we have only now received the news through Union sources is, that Tilford is in the extreme easterly part of the State and many miles from Knoxville. It therefore has taken several days for the intelligence to reach Knoxville, Burnside's headquarters, whence it has to travel by mounted conrier to Lexington, Ky., the nearest telegraphic station. The rebels having the Virginia Central Railroad in their hands from the border of Tenneasee, were sooner enabled to get the news. The rebel account of the fight was published in the HERALD of the 21st inst.

Much anxiety existed in the national capital yesterday to learn what advantage General Mende would take of the known depletion of Lee's army in his front.

The arrival of the Empire City from Port Royal puts as in possession of two days' later dates from Charleston, but does not furnish any important intelligence for publication, except that the siege is progressing favorably.

The steamship Hecla, from Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is two days later than the advices by the City of Cork.

The Emancipation Society of England had for worded a memorial to Earl Russell praying for the detention of a steam ram, which is almost completed on the Clyde, for the service of the re bel confederates. The emancipationists allude to their former statement relative to the langeh of Laird's rams at Liverpool. Judging from an article in the London Post—the government organ—it and the Foreign Enlistment act tested in the British Courts, as in the case of the Alexan-

France, that the rams were built by order of a French house for the late Pashs of Egypt, and were in course of construction when he died, and

Jeff. Davis' idea of arming the negro slaves of the South was reported in England and approved of by many of the leading journals. The writers argue that it would give a great moral support to the cause of the South abroad, by proving that th leaders of the rebellion would abolish slavery themselves, and also that the negroes were faith ful to their masters.

A blookade runner had arrived at Liverpool from Bermuda with one thousand bales of cotton from the South. She represented that "an im mense stock" of cotton was laid up at Bermuda, and that that port was likely to supersede Nas-sau, N. P., as a rendezvous for the Anglo-rebel

The London Times devotes two columns to description of the British iron-plated and turretted frigate Royal Sovereign. She is described as of fearful power, and an almost involverable build. in order to draw a contrast between her and the American Monitrs. The London Times does not, however, mention the Union iron frigates, such a the Puritan, or the Union rams, such as the Dun derberg, now in process of construction.

A British subject, named Belshaw, writes lengthy statement to Earl Ressell, detailing outrages committed on him in the South by the conscription and draft agents of the Davis govern

The question of a treaty of alliance between Napoleon and Jeff. Davis was mooted in Paris. The Patric, with other of the Paris journals, approve highly of such a step, pointing out that France would thus be secured from the North in he designs on Mexico, while she would gain great profit and colat from being the first Power to acknowledge the South as well as from being able to make term

for the speedy abolition of slavery.

Three members of the Mexican deputation despatched to tender the grown to the Archduke Maximilian had arrived in Paris. Although five of their colleagues were still at sea it was re ported that the offer had been made and accepted the Cabinet of Spain, with the King of Belginn approving of the decision of the Archduke. I was said that he stipulated for two condition only, viz:-- "A unanimous appeal to him from the Mexican people, and the moral and material co operation of the Western Powers in the establish ent of a respected and stable government."

A Mexican loan of twenty millions of pound terling was about to be brought forward in Lon don and Paris, under the auspices of Napoleon The money is to be secured on the customs revenue of the new empire, and the pressing debts of the nation settled with it.

France was about to reinforce her fleet on the North American coast with vessels of war and some very large transports. A new admiral wa to be appointed for the trans-Atlantic service. Count de Montholon, the new French Ministe o Mexico, was to leave Paris for his post of duty

mmediately, by order of the Empero Secretary Seward's recent circular caused s ill feeling at the French Court. The Monkey with all the official journals of Paris, in publishing the paper, print the article of the London Times lately republished in the HERALD-in which it i

analyzed and condemned, side by side with it. Queen Victoria had returned to England from

The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant and considerably excited. On the 7th instant prices were from one-half to three-fourths of a penny higher that the quotations of Friday, the 4th inst. and on the 9th inst. the advance ran to one halfpenny over the prices of the day previous. Bread stuffs were firm. Provisions were steady. Con-sols closed in London on the 9th instant at 93%

# MISCRLLANEOUS NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, at their regular sea sion yesterday, adopted a report and resolution of the Committee on Printing, directing the publica tion in the NEW YORK HERALD. in extenso, of a the advertisements issuing from the Common Council and their respective committees. The publication of "all documents," such as reports from heads of departments, was opposed, because would involve an immense expen word "documents" was therefore stricken out That was a good motion because the Henry could not spare space to publish them, and pay ing for their printing in any other paper is not a publication, but a wilful waste of city money.

was held at four o'clock vesterday. In answer to ceived from the Street Commissioner, stating that the parks and squares must have been taken posssion of by the military forces of the United States by authority of the military commander, as no permission was given by the Street Depart-ment. The Comptroller's weekly statement of the condition of the city finances was received, from which it appears that on the 19th inst, a balance f \$1.843,256 74 remained in the city treasury The bills incurred by the reception of the volun teer regiments on their return from the seat of war last spring were, on motion of Mr. Gross, after a short debate, referred to the Committee on Finance. The resolution to present a gold medal to General Daniel E. Sickles, accompanied by an engrossed copy of the complimentary resolutions, was unanimously adopted. After transacting a large amount of routine business, the Board ad-journed until Thursday evening next, at four

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, for the purpose of appointing Inspectors of Registry The subject was postponed, however, without ac tiod. The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of confirming the tax levy for 1863, al ready appropriated. The report was laid over till the next meeting. The Board adjourned to Wednesday, at three o'clock P. M.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be fore Hon, John H. McCuns, City Judge, Charle Meadows, a youth eighteen years of age pleaded guilty of petit larceny, on an indictmen charging him with having picked the pocket of Mr. L. T. Wesver of a gold watch, valued at \$75, on the 20th of July last. Frederick Sayder another youthful criminal, pleaded guilty an attempt to commit grand larceny, on an indictment charging him with having stoler United States - Treasury notes to the value of \$50, from Jeremiah Raunefick, of 100 Cedar street on the 29th of August last. Charles Wilson pleaed guilty to an indictment charging him with how-ing stolen \$81 25 in United States Treasury notes and postal currency from Stephen B. Conover, o 225 West Twenty-eighth street, on the 1st instant Wilson was sentenced to the State Prison for two Lowenstein was then placed on tripl, charged with receiving stolen goods. The indictment set forth that some mouths since a servant girl in the empioy of Mr. Earle (proprietor of Parle's Hotel) stole a large quantity of silver ware from his pristole a large quantity of silver ware from his pri-vate residence in West Twenty-third street, and on being arrested, confessed her guilt, and said she had sold the goods to the prisoner, and a portion of them were subsequently found in his possession after a partial examination of Mr. Earle, the case rned until this morning at eleven e'clock Mesers, E. Blankman and Levi Chatfield appeared

A. I. Stuart for the people.

The fall trade sale of the Booksellers' Associated tion will commence to-day at the New Trade Sale Rooms, 498 and 500 Broadway. Mr. Geo. Length will be the auctioneer for the firm of Cooley & Co.

The attendance of the trade is expected to be very

It was said by many persons both in England and | large, Judging from the number of country book-

The exami tion in referen Wilson's cracker bakery, on last New Year's night, was resumed yesterday before Justice Dewling when the cross-examination of Mrs. Margare Larkin was continued. No other witness was exexamined, and the case was adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon.

have sent their resignations to the President. The first frost of the season was visible yester day morning in Warren and Morris counties, No Railroad. Being very light, its effect upon the

corn and buckwheat was not injerious. Four Indiana regiments of infantry, one batter and two companies of cavalry ich Indianapolis last week for the seat of war.

One thousand three hundred and fifty desecters from the rebel army had joined Gen. Rosecrass

up to the 14th inst. The City Inspector's reportstates that there were 467 deaths in the city during the past week - a decrease of 20 as compared with the previous we and 59 more than occurred during the correspond ing week last year. The recapitulation table give joints, &c.; 71 of the brain and nerses, I of the generative organs, 12 of the heart and blood ves-sels, 119 of the lungs, threat, &c., 8 of old age, 9 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers. 1 premature birth, 173 of diseases of stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 35 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 11 diseases of the urinary organs, and 22 from violent causes. There were 24 of Germany, 13 of England, 1 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

there was a more general disposition to buy. Gold rose to 140%, closing that bid. Exchange closed 153% 164. Money was 6 a 7 per cont on cast. The bank state-ment, reflecting the recent government negotiation, shows an increase of \$7,007,077 in deposits, \$7,050,476 in loans, and a decrease of \$1,003,096 in specie.

Cotton was in more demand and decidedly higher yes corn Sc. a Sc., with beavy sales. Pork, lard, beef, butter and cheese were more freely parehared at firmer rates There was also more doing in bay, oils, metals, tallow and whiskey at rising prices. Hope, hides, leather, tobac o and sugars were salable and buoyant. A mederate inquiry prevalled for teas, rice, coffee, seeds and molasses. Hops were selling freely. Freights were moderately

The News from General Rosecrans-Au What is President Lincoln to Do!

All the news received at this office to a late bour this morning from the army of General Rosecrans is before our readers. Whatever may be the exact losses to the contending armies from this late sanguinary and desperate fighting for the stronghold of Chattanooga, the all important facts are established that the advance of Rosecrans into Georgia has been arrested, and that, unless promptly and heavily reinforced, he may be compelled to abando all the territory and all the advantages of his recent admirably conducted onward movement from Murfreesboro to the Georgia border.

It needs no labored argument to show that

the work assigned to this officer was difficult dangerous and of the highest importance. His advance to Chattanooga disclosed at once to the rebel leaders at Richmond their opportunity for a crushing concentration against him from all sides. They saw that the splendid armies of Grant and Banks from Vicksburg and Port Hudson were frittered away in a number of secondary expeditions west of the Mississippi, while Joe Johnston, with his army from Jackson largely increased by accessionfrom Mobile and from other portions of Ala bama, was within supporting distance Bragg; and they saw that General Loc was sufficiently near to the defences of Richmond to spare ten or twenty thousand men for this promising enterprise of the destruction of the army of Rosecrans. But had the wiseacres of the War Office understood their business after the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson they would have known that the only way to prevent Joe Johnston from forming a junction with Bragg was, with a strong force to menace, if not to move upon, Mobile. This movement, we have no doubt, would have sand men brought up to his support by Johnston, and would have given a clear field to Resecrans from Chattanooga to Atlanta and thence to Savannah or Charleston.

But the present managers of the war at Wash ington seem to be incapable of profiting from either a series of disasters or a succession of great victories; and the radical abolition cabal who control the administration, it would ap pear, are indifferent to victory or defeat in the field, while successful in appropriating the spoils, and in their schemes of emancipation conscription and all the essential measures of a military despotism. But where is to if many splendid victories, placing the rebellion fairly within our grasp, care still to be lost in a success defeats which revive the hopes and prospect of the rebel leaders, and still increase the dangers of foreign intervention ! Such alterna tions of military successes warn us of the fina issue of two or three separate confederacies through the agency of Europeau bayonets, or o a general state of anarchy, North and South, like that which has invited Louis Napoleon into

Mexico.

What is the remedy! How are we to secure
the profits of one series of victories by gaining another, and so on, to a speedy termination of the war? The remedy is in the hands of Presi dent Lincoln. Let him fall back upon his original programme of a prosecution of the war for a restoration of the Union; let him shandon the fanatical abolition leaders who bave led him astray, and those radical abolition measures which have only operated to unite the people of the rebellions States and to divide the people of the loyal States; let him abandor this expensive and fruitless system of raising soldiers under an obnoxious conscription, and revoke his sweeping suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; and let him try the virtue o a generous appeal to the patriotism of the leval States for more soldiers, and we are confident that his administration, and the army, and the great cause of the Union, will be richly re-

warded.

Let the people be made to understand that this war is a war for the Union, and not an abolition crusade for the emancipation of the slaves of the South, or the extermination of their masters; let President Lincoln, in a word, release himself from the abolition factions, their war polley and their war managers, and open a new set of books for a vigorous prosecution of the war simply to put down the armies of the rebellion: and in doing this let him call upon the country for two or three hundred isand volunteers, and we dare say that within six weeks he will get them. Thus before the expiration of the present vest

the rebellion may yet be extinguished; if North Co for if North Carolina is inclined so rebel against the rebellion, at the hazard of sacrifleing her local institutions for the sake of seace, even South Carolina will be prepared to submit with the promise of her restoration to the protection of the constitution of the United Se

This pernicious abolition faction, in the poliy of the administration, the counsels of the Cabinet and the conduct of the war, has been sufficiently tried, and has proved a deplorable Surely, under other leaders, other counsels and other measures, with the over whelming forces, materials and resources of war possessed by the loyal States, President Lincoln cannot fail to bring this rebellion to a speedy conclusion

Sabinent-What the President Should

We publish this morning two very political documents. The first is the maniesto of the Chase faction in the Cabinet, which roundly abuses President Lincoln and Scerelary Seward. The second is a letter from Therlow Wood, in which he takes the copper heads and niggerheads by the collar and bents their brains out against each other. Our readers will find these documents much more interesting than the ordinary run of political brooksers They should be carefully perused and the oughly digested

The Chase manifesto opens with the broad statement that, in this country, "public officers are not rulers, but servants," and then proceeds to repudiate that "hackneyed fallac termed by Jeremy Bentham The official mulefactors' screen—attack us, and you attack the government." This is exceedingly strange language for the Tribune to use, after baving long been the most persistent advocate of that hackneyed fallacy" which Bentham condemps. Still it is not less true than strange, and must receive our most cordial assent. The manifesto then gives us the following glimpse of the workings of the present administration:-The departments have been carried on separately and independently, without concert or even consultation. At Cabinet meetings such of the Secretaries as chose may have expressed their opinions as to the matter in hand; but in general a vote appears not to have been taken. Hence it is that, having no unity, President Lincoln's government, as such, has been and is without a policy. and, instead of leading, has drifted along some six months or a year behind the loyal public sentiment of the country." We are then further told that "each Secretary has been running his own machine as he thought proper, and the Secretary of State has undertaken, in addition, to run the President." Also, that "it is a misfortune to our country that President Lincoln lacks force of character—firmness." Also, that the President "permitted 125,000 desertions from our army;" that "be could not be induced to use black troops;" that "he was lardy in coming to the resolve to remove generals that might be unsuccessful;" that "he cannot nerve himself up to apply the same salutary rule to Cabinet ' that "he has, through vacillation, post poned the draft," and that "he has done and omitted to do other things which, while they nstrate that we are in no danger of losing our liberties in consequence of his assuming to become a dictator, show that he has more than ouce imperitled free institutions by his irresoluion." This is the indictment by which Chase hopes to destroy Lincoln's chances of the repub-

Having thus disposed of Lincoln, the Chase manifesto takes up the case of Seward, who has been "running the President." The idea of calling Seward the Premier is ridiculed. Chase, we are informed, is the real Premier, and we are referred for proofs to the example of other Powers. "In England the first Lord of the Treasury is the Premier, and in all governments the officer charged with the Department of Finance. which has to sustain all the other departments. is the real Premier. This question settled, we next have a paragraph of bitter personality. "No one," says the Chase manifesto. "can read the elaborated essays of Mr. Seward which he supposed to be speeches; can wade through the mixture of oracular twaddle, of platitudes mistaken for generalizations, and of prophecies, which make up his diplomatic correspondence, and can calmly contemplate his political career, and come to the conclusion that he is a man of lofty principle, of carnest convictions, and, above all, of plack." This polite way of calling the President a nincompoop, and the Secretary of State a twaddler and a coward, reminds us of the style of the Count de Gurowski. Perhaps, indeed, this Chase manifesto is the production of the savage and erudite Count. If so, it is curious that he should be backed up, in regard to one point at least, by Thurlow Weed, who says in his letter, "I can see errors and infirmities, weaknesses and blunders, of the administration," And who agrees with the Chase manifesto in this most wonderfully illogical, but perfectly correct conclusion:-"Hence it is the more important that loyal men should support and trengthen the President!" A more terrible political muddle, a "prettier quarrel as it stands," we have never before witnessed. The Chase and Seward factions seem to fight with finils, knocking down friends and foes indiscriminately, and often cracking their own skulls while endeavoring to get a sharp whack at the

enemy.

We have not left ourselves space to quote nore of Thurlow Weed's letter, nor is it necessary ; for every one will read that letter for himself. Mr. Weed's exposure of the errors of the peace democracy, and of the sneaking and bullyng cowardice of the drafted radicals, is of the nost scathing kind, and must be perused intact to be properly appreciated. Let us, then, be content with advising President Lincoln in regard to the right course for him to take in this Cabinet equabble. We do not ask him to remove either Chase or Seward. Both of them are well enough in their places, and both are about equally praised and abused. Chare has Presidential aspirations and political intrigues; but these only act at present like a do his daty, and they may be crushed by Mr. dient. Seward has a rough and tumble quarret with the radical faction; but this is his gadity, and he would work half so well without it. Stanton and Welles are the men who should be removed. They are hopelessly incompetent. They have shamefully mismanaged and abused their de partments. They are condemned by every loyal man, and despised, not feared, by every rebel. The country has the right to demand.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL - FILE .. and does demand, that the naval and military detments shall be in charge of practical men who understand their business and will attend to it properly. Neither Stanton nor Welles is man of this stamp. The English language lacks words to express the utter inespacity and imbecility of this Pennsylvania pettifogger and this connecticut fossit. If the President will remove them at once, and piace McCiellan or Grant at the head of the War Department, and Dupont or Farragui at the head of the Navy Department, he will regain the lost confidence of the people, and two handred thousand volunteers will eagerly rush to arms in the loyal States whenever be chooses to call for them.

Important from Europe-Humored Ac orptance of the Throne of Mexico by

We have received two days fater news from Burope by the Heela. It is once more asserted by the Memorial Diplomatique, that Prince ximilian has accepted the Mexican throne As this journal made the same assertion on before, erroneously, we may donbt the authority of its present statement, although the prob bilities are that, as Spain expresses h favor of his so doing, and the King o Belgium, the father-in-law of the Prince, fully endorses his acceptance of the im perial honors proffered him by the deputation from the Mexican notables, Maximilian with accept. It is added that the Prince made it condition of his assuming the position of Mexican Emperor that the Western Powers should guarantee his tenure of office. That France, Spain and Austria have done so it nore than likely, if the report of the Prince's acceptance be correct, and we are led to sup pose that England has not been backward following the example of those Powers, if we may judge of her course in the matter by he conduct towards this country since the com-

meacement of the rebellion. The Paris Pulvie-a semi-official organ of the French government and a most uncompromising organ of the Davis government strongly advocates the immediate recognition of the confederacy by France. The Patric as serts that, with the vast accessions of territory which they would gain, would be the celat of having done more for the abolition of slavery than any other nation, as the South will, in case of recognition, cede to France large tracts of land and promise the gradual emancipation of the slaves. To all this must be added, says the Patrie,, the fact that an allience with the confederacy would render all attempts at interference in Mexico on the part of the federal government quite out of the question, as the new States would form a barrier between the North and the proposed Mexican empire. The tone of the journal is of such a nature as to betray that it has received orders to keep this subject before the public, and tends to create uneasiness as regards the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon.

There may be some foundation for the ru mors of intervention which now reach us by every European steamer. We are inclined to suppose that the acceptance of Maximilian will lead to a recognition by France of the Davis government, and would warn our administration to lose no time in making such preparations as will enable us to meet and successfully defeat all our foes. There must be no more inde sion or doubt. We must have prompt and decisive action, and we must use both such measures and such men as will give a hope of success. With such resources as no other Power ever possessed, we can compete with and defeat any coalition or combination which may be made against us. if we will only be loval to ourselves and set aside all purposes save those for the defence and restoration of our glorious Union. The old French republic, animated by such a spirit, fought and conquered all Europe, and only lost the advantages she had gained because her people were not sufficiently intelligent to appreciate the great prize they had won. The people of the North are more powerful, more determined and more intelligent than were the French, and they understand and fully appre clate the value of their republican form of goverament and the absolute necessity of preserving it against its foes; but let those who are at the head of our affairs do their duty towards the country, and we dare assert that the people

will do theirs. There can be no doubt that we still have much to accomplish ere our task is ended. We hear to-day of reverses in the Southwest which should have been avoided; but we see in this no occasion for despendency. The people of the North are aware that the work they have undertaken-the suppression of the rebellion is not an easy one. The vast extent of country to be overrun, the difficulties of transportation. the ill effects of the extreme heat in the mer, and the almost constant rain in the winter are to be battled against, as well as a most for midable and determined foe. The object to be gained, however, will cause us to overcome all these obstacles: for we have enormous and as yet scarcely tried resources : we have men vessels and money, and in the end we shall surely defeat the machinations of the rebels and their Enthe Monroe doctrine is one which Europe must respect. He shall be taught, as shall all our enemies, that on this continent we must rule

The administration will, we hope, awaken to the fact that it is now necessary to save the country. Political intrigues and personal squabbles are at present out of place and must be laid aside. There must be unity of action and purpose, and then public confidence will fully carry out all plans tending to defeat those who would destroy the most liberal and enlightened form of government ever possessed

THE WAR AND SUBMISSION ISSUES IN THIS CITY .-The Daily News challenges the war democracy of Tammany to go before the people of the "peace democracy are prepared to meet the issue." With that issue fairly and squarely drawn, there can be no doubt of the result. The war democracy will sweep everything be-

take them to be if they do not accept that shullenge at the charter elections in December. If they fail to do it they will be false to their professions and unworthy the confidence and sapport of the people. The Tammany party caunot have our support unless they boldly and fearlessly place themselves on the war platform, with candidates who have not been identified must make that issue, and they will do it.

The Hestit In Moine and the Coming

The Daily News charges the HERALD with nisrepresenting the result of the election in Maine by attributing the defeat of the democ racy to the peace sentiments of the party. That organ of the peace faction also trots out the platform upon which the canvass was conducted to sustain its arguments, declares the platform conservative, and argues that the emocracy of Maine were defeated because the peace party were not represented. The ssertion is not borne out by the facts in this case. The sophistry of the argument may, however, be swallowed by the "peace at any terms" or submission faction in this city as the real truth. We care not what the surface appearances may indicate, the fact is incentro vertible that the democracy of Maine owe their defeat to their identification with the peace democracy. We admit that their platform, in the main, was

conservative and in favor of the war. The plat

form of the republicans was also conservative The people, before casting their votes in the ballot box, took upon themselves the responsi bility of deciding which of the two parties put forth their platform in the best faith. In coming to a decision on this point the facts were so plain that they had no trouble in arriving at a conclusion. On the face of the two platforms there was but little to choose between them. But the democracy placed upon their platform the candidates nominated on a previous occasion by the peace democracy in opposition to Gen Jamison, the nominee of the war portion of the party. His letters written during the canvasa were strongly tinged with copperheadism and old fashioned federalism. There was a tone about them that created suspicion, to say the least. No one ever heard of the peace democracy disowning him until since his defeat. The republicans, on the other band, discarded their extremisms and nominated an old fashioned Jacksonian conservative war democrat. He made no facing two-ways professions, but stood up fair and square to the issue. It is a well known fact that a majority of the families in the Northern States are represented in the army either by one of their members or some near relative, in some position or other. It is therefore perfectly preposterous to expect that the masses of the people will cast their votes for a candidate for Governor who will not stand by those friends, let their platform be what it may. Taking all these facts in view, with but litt!difference between the platforms the people of Maine looked upon the candidate of the democracy with suspicion, and, believing that the other side put forth their platform in the best faith, cast their votes for the war democrat nominated by the republicans. The same result will fellow in the approach-

ing elections in the Central and Western States

unless the democracy cut loose from the sub-mission faction that has been playing into the hands of Jeff. Davis ever since the war commenced. The same causes that defeated the democracy in Maine will secure the overthrow of the Vallandigham peace party in Ohio, and, unless the democracy in Pennsylvania and New York are careful, will bring about the same result in those States. Governor Seymour was elected on an out and out conservative war platform. The mismanagement of the war by the administration had so disgusted the people that they put faith in the professions of the democrats and elected their ticket. But no sooner was the ticket successful than it was claimed as a peace triumph. But the people put faith in Governor Seymour until the Re gency and its Albany organ began their factious course, and Governor Seymour attempted to bolster up the copperhead faction of Con necticut by writing letters in favor of the election of the copperhead candidate, Thomas H. Seymour, for Governor. These facts. in connection with many things that have since transpired, bid fair to have their effect upon the election in this State, notwithstanding the conservative war platform of the democracy. the defeat of the democratic ticket, but for other motives. Ben Wood, while pretending to support the ticket, is constantly denouncing the platform, and repudiating its war sentiments. This in effect is working against the ticket; for it will produce a feeling in the minds of the loyal masses that the candidates are not sound, if the platform is. The republicans also have a conservative platform, and between the two the only difference in fact is that of tweediedum and tweedledee. But if the Albany faction and the peace faction of the democracy in this city persevere in their past not unlikely that course it is wasses, when they come to place their votes in the halles wox, will look upon the democracy with suspicion, and believe, as they did in Maine, that their war platform was put forth as a ruse, and cast their votes for the republican ticket

The public are for crushing out the rebeition by force of arms. The peace men may spend their time, money and breath in trying to arouse an opposite sentiment; but it will be of no avail. As the election days roll around the ballot box will prove that the people will support that party and those candidates the nest thoroughly committed to the prosecution of the war.

Another Panie in Wall Street-Rice to Gold ran up five per cent yesterday in Wall

street on the news of the naval and military disasters of Sabine Pase and Chattanooga. The nneasiness that appears to prevail in the public mind from the likelihood of a foreign war may iso have bad its effect upon the market. We de not participate in that apprehension. Mr Lincoln's doctrine of "one war at a time" is a sound one, and will be acted on by our govern ment: and there is not the remotest d that either England or France will voluntaril? go to war with us. But, the criminal incapa-city which led to the Sabine Pass disaster, and the military bungling of the War Department which caused the repulse of Ecocoraus, have naturally alarmed capitalists and speculators, and have produced this last Wall street panic.

The government had calculated upon seems ing, as one of the results of the Texas expedition and of the advance of Rosecrans into Georgia, some two or three hundred thousand bales of cottos, which were to be shipped to England and sold for specie. With the amount thus to be realized in hard cash the government might have been able to force the price of gold down to par, and possibly to have resumed specie paym But this splendid financial plan has been with the submission faction in this city. They ! trated by these two defeats in the Southwest. Capitalists and bu siness men realize that their